

Remove Duplicates from Sorted Array [\(View\)](#)

Given an integer array `nums` sorted in **non-decreasing order**, remove the duplicates **in-place** such that each unique element appears only **once**. The **relative order** of the elements should be kept the **same**.

Since it is impossible to change the length of the array in some languages, you must instead have the result be placed in the **first part** of the array `nums`. More formally, if there are `k` elements after removing the duplicates, then the first `k` elements of `nums` should hold the final result. It does not matter what you leave beyond the first `k` elements.

Return `k` *after placing the final result in the first `k` slots of `nums`.*

Do **not** allocate extra space for another array. You must do this by **modifying the input array in-place** with $O(1)$ extra memory.

Custom Judge:

The judge will test your solution with the following code:

```
int[] nums = [...]; // Input array
int[] expectedNums = [...]; // The expected answer with correct length

int k = removeDuplicates(nums); // Calls your implementation

assert k == expectedNums.length;
for (int i = 0; i < k; i++) {
    assert nums[i] == expectedNums[i];
}
```

If all assertions pass, then your solution will be **accepted**.

Example 1:

Input: `nums = [1,1,2]`

Output: `2, nums = [1,2,_]`

Explanation: Your function should return `k = 2`, with the first two elements of `nums` being 1 and 2 respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned `k` (hence they are underscores).

Example 2:

Input: `nums = [0,0,1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4]`

Output: `5, nums = [0,1,2,3,4,_,_,_,_,_]`

Explanation: Your function should return `k = 5`, with the first five elements of `nums` being 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively.

It does not matter what you leave beyond the returned `k` (hence they are underscores).

Constraints:

- `1 <= nums.length <= 3 * 104`
- `-100 <= nums[i] <= 100`
- `nums` is sorted in **non-decreasing** order.